Amendments to the Specification

On page 1, please replace the paragraph at line 16 under "Cross Reference to Related Application" with the following:

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Application No. 09/352,159, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,211,434, which is hereby incorporated by reference. This application also claims the benefit of U.S. Application No. 09/352,168, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,211,435, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

On page 61, please replace the paragraph starting at line 19 with the following:

The amine oxidase domain of trAPAO contains several key features shared by this class of enzymes, including an amino-terminal dinucleotide (ADP) binding region characterized by a beta-alpha-beta stretch containing three invariant glycines (G -X-G-X-X-G) in the beta-alpha turn. In trAPAO, this sequence is (DVVVV**GAGLSG**) (SEQ ID NO: 55). This region is involved in FAD binding. Absent are several features unique to the mammalian amine oxidases, including several important cysteine residues (Wu *et al.*, *Mol Pharm* 43:888 (1993)), one of which (Cys-406 of MAO-A) is involved in covalent binding of FAD, and a carboxy-terminal extension that has been demonstrated to be involved in transporting to and anchoring the MAO in the outer mitochondrial membrane. The *Aspergillus* enzyme MAO-N has been demonstrated to contain non-covalent FAD, and also lacks the conserved cysteine. Therefore it is possible that the APAO enzyme has a non-covalent FAD. The *Aspergillus* MAO-N has a carboxy-terminal tripeptide Ala-Arg-Leu that is involved in peroxisomal targeting and localization; this sequence is absent from *Exophiala* MAO.

On page 64, please replace the paragraph starting at line 5 with the following:

The enzyme activities of fumonisin esterase and APAO can be combined in a single polypeptide by using the open reading frames together either with or without a spacer region between the two polypeptides. This creates a hybrid protein with dual enzyme activities that can be exported as a unit to the apoplast, and will allow both enzyme activities to be conveniently localized to the same area of the cell wall. The two cDNAs can be combined in either order, but the preferred method is to link them in the order NH_3-Esterase:APAO-COOH. The spacer, if present, may consist of a short stretch of amino acids such as GGGSGGGS (SEQ ID NO: 54), or a set of amino acids that comprises a protease cleavage site that can be acted on by an apoplastic protease. This would result in the production of stoichiometric amounts of both esterase and APAO enzymes in the apoplast. Alternatively, a polycystronic message could be engineered which is capable of direct translation of a downstream sequence, for example inclusion of an IRES sequence in the spacer region or a polynucleotide spacer region containing a polynucleotide cleavage site that can be recognized by RNAse or is a self-cleaving ribozyme. The length of the splice site could be of any length that ensures proper translation of the polynucleotide.